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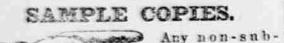
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ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC .- Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is collected from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Ponsion, Military, Agricultural, todustrial and Household matters, Editor will always receive Write on one side of the We do not refurn communications periple unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 21, 1892.





scriber into whose hands a copy of this week's issue of THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly fireside papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will find it to be superior in interest and attractiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond | which went to Detroit to invite the National question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

Cooren is getting intolerable even to his own political friends. The rebuke administered to him on the floor of the House by fellow-Democrats would have been painful to a man not absolutely dull and coarse.

Coopen thinks that he can explain away the selling of his autograph to pension attorneys by blackguarding the Commissioner of Pensions. "When you have no defense, abuse the other side savagely," was the sage advice of the old lawyer to the young one.

a circulation of a quarter of a million copies by the time Congress meets, and it will have if the communics work for it as it works for them.

the sweets the world could use.

AFTER all the talk about Retrenchment and Referes the River and Harbor bill appropriates over \$21,000,000, and is only \$3,690,000 less than last year. Too many Representatives desire renomination and reelection to be niggardly in that direction.

TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one were subscriber the circulation of the paper will be darpied at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

Proper who are declaiming so loudly against the desired appropriation of \$100,000 for the National Encampment, forget that one-half of the sum is to be taken directly from the Washington taxpayers' own money, and which belongs to them just exactly as the money in a city treasury belongs to the taxpayers of the city.

The way to defend the pension system and secure its ministruence is to begin the fight now. to paison the public mind. Get up everywhere this will cost 64,000 times \$1.10, or \$70,400. clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

rascals shot at New Orleans. It's cheap enough-cheaper than a railroad would kind at a much lower figure.

## LUGAN MONUMENT PUND.

The following additional subscriptions to the Logan Monument Fund have been received since our last report:

M. Sonisson, Citherall, Minn. Martio I. Foster, Ludden, N. D. Wen. Roffer, Kanens City, Kon. Frank McKinney, Marble Palls, Tex...... Isanc Groner, New Lisbon, O ..... Henry Lucksinger, Big Springs, Mo ...

Previously acknowledged ......... 12,972 07

\$12,975 22 Congress always drives a hard bargain with the city of Washington. It makes the taxpavers here pay more than their share of the expense of keeping up the business headquarters of the country. An illustraof this was the Zoological Park, a purely National institution, established in the inof the United States. Yet the taxpayers of Washingt a, who have no more connection with it than with one of the public buildings, have to pay one-half of the expense of the thing. It would be just as right to ask them to pay one-half of the expenses of the White House or the Treasure. The people of Washington offer to may two-thirds of the expense of the great National soldier gathering here next September, and yet certain papers are jumping on them for their "avarice and greed," be-

Cher third.

### THAT APPROPRIATION.

We have received two or three communications, of which the following is a sample At a regular meeting of Farragut Post, No. 25, G.A.R., Lincoln, Neb., held April 9, 1892, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas at the National Annual Encampment held in Detroit, Mich., in September, 1891, the City of Washington, D. C., was the successful competitor for the location of the Ercampment in 1892, ten agreement, by its written proposition, prom ised and agreed to entertain said Encampment and furnish all things necessary, as per its schedule

filed with its proposition, which said promise and agreement was accepted by said Encampment, and believed to have been made in good faith; And whereas it has come to our knowledge that said City of Washington is now asking for a large appropriation of funds from the National Treasury wherewith to pay the expenses of said Encampment, which is not in accord with the promise and agreement of said City of Washington upon which an alteration.

secured the location of said Encampment; And whereas there are still hundreds and thousands of honorably-discharged Union soldiers who have not the ability of earning a comfortable living, and who, notwithstanding the liberality and generosity of our Government, are suffering for he necessaries of life;

And whereas, if said appropriation is made, or any appropriation, is made for the object in view, it will establish a dangerous and expensive precedent which, in time, will absorb a large amount of | teeted things that he buys. funds from our National resources, which are needed, and which might better be devoted to the support of our aged indigent ex-soldiers; There-

Resolved. That we are opposed to the said approprintion, or any appropriation, for the object stated, either in favor of the City of Washington or for ny other locality, for the same purpose; and we SELICE PLUT SPICE IS SELECTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN Congress to oppose said appropriations and all others of its kind; and be it fur-

> Resolved. That we most heartily approve the firm and manly course pursued by our Hon. Senator, A. S. Paddock, in said matter, and we hereby tender him a vote of thanks, assuring him that we believe, with him, that said appropriation, if made, | the kindness to send me a marked copy of your would be an injustice to other localities, and not in | reply, the interests of our honorable indigent ex-soldiers;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to The National Tribune, with the request each of our Honorable Senators and Representa-

L. M. Scothorn, Commander. T. B. BEACH, Adjutant.

The comrades who passed these and others like them did so without a full consideration of all the facts involved.

mitted frankly that the Citizens' Committee

Encampment was imperfectly informed as to the expense attending such an entertainment. This is always the case in these matters. No one adequately understands the enormous expense involved in taking care of any great public gathering until he has had the experience. At the outset it looks as if \$50,000 would be more than ample for every purpose connected with a National Eucampment. Indeed, it seems difficult to an outsider to understand how that much money could be properly expended for any purpose. But every city which has had a more money was actually needed than was THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE should have Committee found when it went in a business | harped on by free-traders. Owing to pecu-Ir Louisiana were only as prolific in sugar | had to greatly enlarge its first estimates and | the frightful sweating system, the enormias she is in politics she would produce all apply to its Municipal Council and State | ties of which have been so terrible as to call H each subscriber to THE NATIONAL reached 32,000. The cost of providing these This allowed of the employment of the lowest

from \$1.10 per head to \$1.50. every indication that this will be the case. The reports from all sections of the Nation, the applications already received for quarters, and the country-wide manifestations of interest in the great gathering all show this. There seems to be scarcely a doubt that if free quarters had to be provided for 32,000 comrades at Detroit, similar accommodations will have to be provided for at least 64,000 when the pression-haters are doing their utmost at Washington. At the lowest estimate

The citizens of Washington are doing as So we are to pay Italy \$25,000 for the well as those of any other city have done. They have already in hard-and-fast subscriptions about \$40,000, and promise to raise bave gotten off if its trains had run over this to \$60,000. A great deal of this has althem. Yet, no doubt, Italy would be glad ready been paid in. Now they go to Conto sell us several thousand more of the same | gress, which stands in the same relation to Legislatures do to other cities, and ask astheir own money, raised by taxation on their own property, and the other half contributed by the United States. In other words, the people of Washington will pay \$110,000 of the expenses of the National Encampment and the United States but \$50,000. Should the expenses be less than the \$160,000 contemplated, the saving will be deducted from the United States' share, and the main burden continue on the people of the District of

It seems to us that this is letting off the Treasury very cheaply. It would be quite reasonable to expect the United States to bear the whole expense of entertaining the survivors of its citizen-soldiery gathered in terests of science and for the greater glory its National Capital more than a quarter of a century after the triumphant close of the

The talk about "hundreds and thousands of honorably-discharged soldiers who have not the ability of earning a comfortable living" has no bearing whatever upon the matter, no more than the question of appropriating money for the World's Fair or the Italian victims of the New Orleans lynching would have. Uncle Sam will not be deterred from paying pensions to those soldiers by reason of having to contribute cause they ask the Government to pay the \$50,000 to the National Encampment. He does not have to take it out of the pension ! free?

fund, and there will not be one cent less for pensions because of the appropriation.

Nor is there any reason for the talk about a dangerous and expensive precedent." It furnishes no precedent whatever, any more than the war of the rebellion furnishes a precedent. It stands by itself. There never has been a National Eucampment in Washand whereas said City of Washington by its writ- ington, and there never will be another one,

at least for many years. We feel confident that when our comrades come to look the matter over, in the light of all the facts, they will see that the aid which Washington asks from Congress is singularly modest and reasonable, and that the bill should be passed at once, without

THE DUTY ON WOOL. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: April 7, you edi-

torially claim that the wool tariff is a great benefit How can it benefit them unless they thereby get higher prices for their wool than they otherwise could? And if the tariff increases the price the farmer receives on this one article-wool-that he sells, it also increases the prices of a thousand pro-

To give out in tariff-increased prices a thousandfold as much as he receives seems profitable only to such farmers, whose credulity makes them as ready victims to the wiles of bunco-steerers as to protection robberies.

Do not all the tariff-protected Nations of Europe oay lower average wages than their free-trade most respectfully ask our Honorable Senators and sell her nor flood her markets with their cheap

Should we not have absolute freedom to do any good thing we desire? And if trade is a good thing, should we not have absolute freedom to trade-in short, free trade? I trust you have the courage to squarely meet and answer these questions in your next issue, and

Yours truly, D. W. GROH, Brethedsville, Md We are glad to have our readers put just such questions at us. We are ready at all that they be published; and that a copy be sent to | times to give abundant reason for the faith that is in us, and defend any position we assume. Now as to our correspondent's

First. It is undeniable that the farmers do get higher prices for their wool than they would if there were no duties. The men who made the bitterest attacks upon the In the first place, it may as well be adwool duties, during the recent debate in the House of Representatives, freely admitted that these did enhance the price of domestic wool in the home market. It would have been folly for them to do otherwise, because any man can read the daily market reports' and see there that the prices of the same grades of wool are from eight to 12 cents a pound higher in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia than in London.

Secondly. It is not for a moment true that the tariff increases "the prices that the farmer has to pay on 1,000 articles that he buys." It is doubtful if it increases the price on so many as a dozen. We think our correspondent can show no instance of such National Encampment has found that much | an increase of price on a single article. He will probably cite us to ready-made clothanticipated. This the Washington Citizens' | ing. This is one item that has been much way to investigate the experience of other liar conditions, which we have frequently cities which had entertained the National explained in these columns, clothing is un-Encampment. They found that every city | usually cheap in England. This is due to Legislature for assistance. The item of free | for investigation by the British House of quarters alone proved an unexpected revela- | Lords. The committee of that body have tion. The number of visitors who expected | shown a worse condition of things than the free quarters was surprisingly large. The people could have imagined. By manufacattendance at the National Eucampment at | turing in immense quantities it has been Detroit was not so large as it had been at possible to subdivide the labor and give some other Encampments, yet the number each man or woman a special thing to do, of veterans entertained at free quarters | which he or she could learn in a few days. accommodations has ranged all the way and most ignorant, at wages which would hardly keep soul and body together. The It is believed that the attendance at the thousands of exiled Russian Jews, eager for forthcoming National Encampment will far any work which would put a crust of bread exceed that at any previous one. There is | into the mouths of their wives and children, were put at this work, and their condition was only less bad than that of the starving peasantry in their native land. The reeking slums in which this clothing was manufactured were pronounced by the investigators a disgrace to even a semi-civilized community. We do not believe that the American people want cheap clothes produced by such an infamous system, and if there were no other reason for a tariff, one should be imposed in the interests of de-

Third. When our correspondent speaks of free-trade and protection countries of Europe. he talks without knowledge. England has only been a free-trade country about 45 years. For 800 years previous she had been the most rigorous protection country in the them that both the Municipal Councils and world, and by this policy had built herself up into wealth and power. We shall favor sistance. They ask that \$100,000 be voted | free trade in the United States as soon as to them. Of this amount one-half will be | we have gotten to the point that England reached when she declared for free trade. She had then gained almost a monopoly of the manufacturing of the world, and it was for her selfish interest to preach free trade, so as to cozen other Nations into destroying their factories for her benefit. As to the protection countries of Europe, with the exception of France, they have all been free trade until within 25 years. As long as they had free trade they were exceedingly poor. Since they have adopted a protective policy their increase in wealth has been remarkable. France has been steadily protective, and as a result her people are better off as a whole than any other in Europe. Taken right through, the French workingman is better paid than the English, and is in a

> much better condition. Fourth. Our friend propounds certain questions in conclusion. We will answer in

conclusion by asking others: Must not all citizens of any Government

Is it not better that these taxes shall be imposed, as in the United States, upon foreign manufactures, so as to protect and develop our own, and keep the money in the country, than to put them on the lands and goods of the country, as England does, and admit the productions of foreign countries

MORE PERVERSION OF HISTORY.

Gen. Joe Wheeler, who attained much notoriety during the war as the Lieutenant-General in command of all the rebel cavalry attached to Bragg's army, is now a Representative from Alabama. In a debate in the House last week he made this astonish-

ing statement: There has been a great deal said about which States deserve the most credit for putting most soldiers in the military service during the war; and I will inform this House that the States which gave the most soldiers were the Southern States. I want to state this fact, because some people question its accuracy. The Southern States furnished the Federal army more soldiers than they farnished to the Confederate army. They furnished 391,000 white men, in white regiments organized in Southern States.

They furnished 225,000 colored soldiers; and then, by means of bounties, regarding which much has been said, a number of men estimated at 100,-000, and some estimate it higher than that, and that is estimated in a large degree from the records of places of birth, and from these records it is assumed that more than 100,000 Southern men enlisted in Northern regiments from Southern States. These three items added together show a greater body of men from the Southern States in the Federal army than were furnished to the Confederate army.

Mr. Wheeler went on to explain that in "Southern States," he included Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Kentucky and Missouri. It is the old juggle with facts and figures. When they talk about how many men they had with which neighbor, England? Yet they can neither under- to fight the Union army they exclude all help received from the Border States, but when it is necessary to make another kind of a showing then the Border States are part and parcel of rebeldom.

When Mr. Wheeler says that the Southern States furnished the Union army "more men than there were in the Confederate army," he deliberately contradicts the records. Let us reiterate some facts that we have before furnished:

1. The Census of 1860 showed that the number of enlisted men in 11 seceding States, between the ages of 18 and 50, was

2. In the Border States there were of the same class 521,000 men.

3. There came of military age, in the seceding States, between 1860 and 1865, 309,990 white men, and in the Border States 260,000

4. Fully 100,000 white men over 50 were made to do military duty in the rebel army.

5. We have thus a total of 1,981,000 white men capable of bearing arms, from which the rebels could draw for troops. We all know that the rebels forced into the ranks every white man who could do any sort of military duty. No one knows this better than Gen. Wheeler, because a great deal of the duty done by the men of his command consisted in hunting up and forcing into the ranks every available white man.

6. The actual number of white troopsreduced to a three years' basis-furnished with Conthoun Statesta the Union army

by t	ne	Southern	a States to	the Unit	on arm
was					
AI	abar	ma	******		. 2,575
.Arkansas					
Delaware					
District of Columbia					. 11,912
Florida					1,250
Kentucky					
Louisiana,					
Maryland					
M	Bais	sippi			. 543
Missouri					. 100,616
North Carolina					. 3,156
Tennessee					
Texas					
W	est.	Virginia		.,	. 31,872
					with a table of

If we deduct these from the total available men which the Southern States bad, it still leaves the rebels over 1,600,000, or about 1,000,000 more than they say they

Thus is the doughty rebel cavalier put down by some very plain figures known to

## AN EXCELLENT MEASURE.

Representative Kribbs, of Pennsylvania, has introduced the following bill, which should pass. It gives every pension claimant whose claim has been rejected under the old law, the right to transfer his case, and the papers and proofs accompanying it. so as to make an application under the Act

That in any application for pension pending in the Pension Office and not adjudicated at the time of the passage of an act of Congress entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor. and providing for pensions to widows, minor chiliren, and dependent parents," approved June 27. 1899, and any application thus pending was subrequently rejected on the ground of technical defects or informalities in the original application, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed, upon the request of the claimant, to transfer such application. with all proofs and evidence filed therein, so as to come within and under the limitations and provisions of the said act of Congress approved June 27, 1890, and to date from the date of said act,

A BILL has been introduced into the egislature of Ohio to encourage the production of beet-sugar in that State by a bounty of two-thirds of a cent per pound on all sugar produced in the State to the farmer who raises the beets, and one-third of a cent pound to the manufacturer. This, with the Government bounty, ought to develop he production of a very large proportion of the sugar which our people require. Ohio has a great deal of land especially adapted to the raising of sugar-beets, particularly that lying in the neighborhood of Lake Erie. and with proper encouragement the industry could be made a great addition to the wealth

CANADA feels that the relations between this country and Newfoundland are getting entirely too friendly, and asks Great Britain to put a stop to the love-making. Don't be jealous, Miss Canada. It wrinkles the face and sours the temper.

vivendi as to the Bering Sea have not all been settled, the main features have been agreed apon, and nothing is likely to occur to interfere with the desired consummation.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

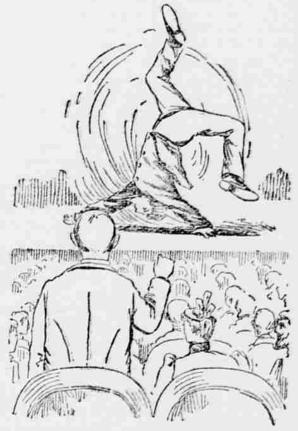
TRIBUNETS. HIS YEARN.



She-Would that mortals were endowed with power to thrust aside the veil which shrouds the future and look forward adown the corridors of time with the ease with which we gaze upon the past in retrospection. How glori

He-Yep! But, in the meantime, I'd like, it mighty well if we'd be endowed with power to scratch the spot on our own backs which always itches about a sixteenth of an inch beyoad our uttermost reach.

HE STILL TWISTED.



"Ladies and gentlemen and members of the band," began the Reform orator, "I am but a humble ton of soil-that is, a tumble son of hoil-er-er-a sumble hon of-er-ah-I mean, a soiled son of-hum! hum!-a son of tumble noi!--um-ah!--a son of soiled-Gadies and mentlegen and bembers of the mand-er-er-I should say, members of the gentlemen andthat is-er-hum!-bandies of the-"

"Beg pardon, sir!" said an auditor, rising, but I presume you mean that you are but a humble son of toil; and, while I am on my feet, permit me to ask what your business may have been before you took the stump?"

"I was a contortionist."

# SELF-BETRAYED.

The Landlady (adding milk to the new boarder's coffee)-Do you like plenty of cream The New Boarder (explosively)-When!

thank ve, ma'am. The Sage Old Boarder (to new boarder)-Beg pardon, Colonel, but how are times in Ken-

## NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

"Twas at the Sabbath school picnic. Two maidens of uncertain age were struggling in "Merciful heavens!" cried the Pastor.

Will no one save them? Is there no swimmer among us?" "Is there a Jestice of the Peace in the crowd?" asked Tattered Stuyvesant, the tramp, emerging from the bushes.

"I hold that office," answered a gentleman. ' But will "---

"Wall, then, ladies," shouted Tattered Stuyvesant to the struggling maidens, "hold up yer hands, an' let the Jestice swear ye that I don't have to marry either of ye, an' I'll plunge in. I'm heroic, but not foolhardy. This is Leap | bought a handsome residence at Wayne Station.

## A LADY.

Swipes (the Burglar coming down-stairs)-We've got to slope, Jimmy! Dey's a lady upstairs, an' she hollered at me.

Thuggers-Shucks! Dat ain't no lady; dat's de parrot. Dey ain't nobody at home. Swipes-You bet yer life dat wasn't no parrot. She hollered, "What in Tophet do you

want here, you blinkity-blanked son of a gun?" I reckon I know a lady when I hear her. Dat wasn't no parrot! A RURAL WIT.

there kangaroo won't live long, Mister. Keeper-What do you mean? He is perfectly

Joash-He may look so, but all the same he is on his last legs this minute.

TAFFY, ANYHOW.

The Widow Jiboose (to the Editor)-Mr. Shears, I am perplexed as to what epitaph to select for my husband's tombstone. How would Editor (who knew Jiboose)-Short and crisp.

Madam. That is an epitaph---Widow-I was about to say, "Gone Above."

What do you think of that? Editor-Um-um! I should call that epi-

## A GREAT IDEA.

"My stars, Gloriosa!" cried young Farmer Medders to his bride, a city girl, who, aided and abetted by her little brother, was chasing a frightened hen back and forth through the hedge. "What are you and Waldo chasing that hen for?" "So that she will lay scrambled eggs here-

after, darling," replied the bride, shooing the fowl through the hedge once more. HIS LIMIT. Tourist (in Kentucky)-Col. Gore must have

been pretty thoroughly intoxicated last night. I heard him say he saw nine separate and distinct moons at one time. Col. Corkright-Then you may rest assuahed,

suh, that the Cuhnel was puffectly reguluh. He makes it the rule of his life to draw the line at nine moons, and is, thuhfoh, nevuh in-THOUGH the exact terms of the modus toxicated. It takes at least 16 moons to get the Cuhnel off his feet. SOOTHING TO THE MINISTER.

> Visitor (at dinner)-How do you know I am the new Minister, my little man? Did your mama tell you? The Little Man (destined for the gallows)-

Naw! knew you by the chicken. "By the chicken? What do you mean?"

him by that lamp on his back. Poor little feller! I feel kinder sorry for him. He was sick so long."

#### PERSONAL.

On Saturday, Feb. 20, a number of men of Clay presence of Mrs. Mary Whitinger, who appeared upon the scene with a shotgun in her hands, fire the first man who dared to molest or interfere with the consecrated banner. The 31st of March last was celebrated by the people of Clay Township, who assembled to do honor to the brave woman who put the cowardly ruffians to flight on Feb. 10. A large number of loyal citizens were present on this occasion, and Mrs. Whitinger was presented with a handsome gold medal, Comrade Caylor, on behalf of Lookont Post, G.A.R., of Noblesville, making the presentation in a neat and patriotic speech. Hon, I. E. Boyd also addressed the meeting, and the bravery of Mrs. Whitinger was appropriately commended. The whole affair was a magnificent exhibition of loyalty, and in the future the Copperheads of Clay Township will take good care to keep within their holes and pull the holes in after them.

When the late Mrs. Philip Haxall was Miss Mary Triplett, and a girl in her teens, Gen. Robert E. Lee was very fond of her, and she kept as a priceless treasure a letter he sent her at the time she was crowned Queen of the May at a school-girls' festival. In this letter Gen. Lee wrote: "You know you have long been enthroned in my heart." When the Confederate Commander returned from the war after the peace at Appomattox Miss Triplett was present at his house to meet him, and begged of him a button from his coat. Ever afterward she wore the button as a brooch. So much did the Virginia soldiery think of her that when the statue to Gen. Lee was unvailed the entire body of Lee's troops saluted her as she stood at the door of her

The golden wedding anniversary of Comrade John Perry and his wife, Hannah, was celebrated on Monday night, April 4, at their residence, No. 4721 Lackawanna street, Frankfort, a suberb of Philadelphia, Pa. Comrade Perry was a gallant soldier in Co. I, 114th Pa. (Collis's Zouaves), during the entire period of the regiment's eventful history. He is a member of Kearny Post, 55, and there was a gathering of comrades of his own Post and of Col. James Ashworth Post, 334, and Encampment 2, Union Veterans Union, as also of his old command. Many others, including lady friends, were present. The couple have a numerous family of children and grandchildren.

Paul Gores tells the following unpublished story of Gen. Grant: "I was Steward at the Palmer House when the ex-President stopped there on his return from the tour of the world. One noon I was all but stupified at seeing Gen. Grant slip in at the kitchen door as though escaping from someone. 'I am sorry to trouble you,' he said, as though one. 'I am sorry to trouble you,' he said, as though connected with his regiment he was in command asking a great favor, 'but may I have a little of a company and participated in the battles of corned beef and cabbage?' 'Why, certainly,' I Quaker Road, Gravelly Run, and Five Forks. Afeplied, 'but shall I not send it to you out in the dining-room?' 'No,' he answered, 'I'll eat it right | G., remaining with it until it was disbanded, here, if you will let me sit down at this table.' So | was for several years Captain of Co. I, and later was I cleared a place on the rough board table where the cooks had been flxing the meal, drew up a stool, and the way he got away with that corn beef and cabbage made my eyes bulge. When he had finished he laid down his knife and fork with a funny sigh of satisfaction, put one hand on my shoulder and said: 'Young man, I suppose you don't care for that at all; but if you had had to eat what I have for the past few months it would taste like a dinner for the gods,' He had dined with every one from the Queen down, and that cabbage in my kitchen did him more good than all the rest

Col. J. C. Bigger, of Dallas, Tex., Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Texas, G.A.R., who was in Washington recently, says that his Department will be better represented at the National it ever has at any Reunion of the men who wore the blue. Col. Bigger thinks his Department will have at least 200 men in line when the great parade many hundreds of miles away from the Capital of

Gen. Ebenezer W. Pierce, Colonel of the 29th Mass., a well-known local historian of Fall River, Mass., 70 years old, was married on Wednesday, April 6, to a young school teacher, Ida Estelle Gardner, aged 27, at Freetown, Mass. Miss Gardner is from East Greenwich, R. L., and the General made her acquaintance a few weeks ago. He has only one arm, the other having been shot off in a battle before Richmond. Wednesday was his birthday, and he was married at the exact hour and in the room where he was born. The groom was weak, and as he was leading the bride to the dining-table he fell in a faint and had to be lifted into bed. Gen. Pierce is one of the best-known men in that section of Massachusetts. He has written several books, and takes particular pride in living on the homestead which has been handed down by ancestors whom he can trace back to the landng of the Pilgrims. This homestead he transerred to his wife as a wedding gift on the day of

Capt. John W. Morrison, of the 100th Pa. (Roundleads), who will be installed in the office of State reasurer of Pennsylvania early in May, having been elected by a rousing majority last Fall, has Pa., and will make that his residence during his

Capt. Christian Rath, of the 17th Mich., who hanged the Lincoln conspirators in Washington in 1865, was suddenly bereft of reason on the train between Grand Rapids and Jackson, Mich., on Wednesday, April 7. Capt. Rath has been a mail agent between Grand Rapids and Jackson for the past 20 years, and made the latter place his headquarters. Wednesday night it was noticed that he did not throw the mail off, and an investigation found him in the car surrounded by the bags, staring wildly at vacancy. He was Provost-Marshal of Washington at the close of the war, and retained a vivid recollection of the hanging of the conspirators. He entered the army as a private in September, 1862, and was mustered out of service as Captain of his company in October, 1865. He was brevetted Joash Grayneck (at the menagerie)-That | Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg," and was afterward brevetted Lieutenant-Colonei "for special and efficient services during the confinement, trial, and execution of the conspirators,"

A mystery surrounds the identity of John D. Walson, who died suddenly at Rockland, Me., during the first week in April, of pneumonia. He had lived in Portland, Me., since January, and was engaged in the commission business. He was a stranger, and his few friends and acquaintances out of his old haunts several years ago and has not been heard from since. The dead man was about weighed about 160 pounds. Every effort has been made to clear up the mystery regarding the dead man, but the only clew worth considering was a letter received by J. E. Stringer from M. E. Redman, of Cynthiana, Ky., which stated that he was shocked to hear of Watson's death. But it is not known whether Redman knew Watson except in

Oliver Semmes, a son of Admiral Semmes of the chel navy, and the notorious commander of the celebrated cruiser Alabama, has for 20 years been of THE NATIONAL TELEUNE about 10 years and a Judge of the City Court of Mobile. After the war the Admiral himself practiced law in Mobile. and one day it happened that he was arguing an important case in his son's court. The Judge found it necessary to rule against his father on some point of law, when the old gentleman lest his temper and made some caustic reference to his son's legal knowledge. After a sharp tilt of words on the left side, the spinal column broken at the between father and son the Judge said: "At home. sir. I respect you; but I want you to understand hat this Court has no more respect for you than the humblest citizen in the County. Take your

It is claimed that Philander A. Streeter, of Co. C. 2d Vt., was the first soldier sent to Libby Prison, and his picture now adorns that edifice, which is now located in Chicago. Comrade Streeter is still living, and is a papermaker at Holyoke, Mass,

Some 400 members of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion listened to Hon, John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, defiver an address in Sherman, at Delmonico's, in New York City, on Wednesday evening, April 6. There was a business meeting of the Legion at the commencement by an elaborate banquet, after which there were speeches by many distinguished men, who were present. In the balcony sat Miss Lizzle Sherman "Why, that's the sick chicken that maw was and Tecumseh Sherman, daughter and son of the He leaves a widow.

saving up till the new Minister came. I know distinguished dead General, and both were deeply affected by their uncle's speech. In introducing Senator Sherman, Gen. Wager Swayne said he "knew of no brother who ever left behind him such a brother to commemorate him, nor a brother who had such a brother to commemorate. To introduce to you Senator Sherman would be a travesty on introduction. He is here." The Senator said it was a delicate task for him to respond to the Township, Hamilton County, Ind., assembled at tonst in honor of his brother, and he did not District School-house No. 4 for the purpose of fully appreciate this when he accepted the intearing down the Stars and Stripes which was vitation. He then outlined the career of Gen. floating over the school-house. They were pre- Sherman from his birth to his death, closing as vented from doing this act of treason by the follows: "To me, his brother, it is a higher pride to know and to say to you that in all the walks of private life, as a son, a brother, a husband, a father, in her eyes and the most convincing eloquence in a soldier, a comrade, or a friend, he was an honorher voice, when she declared that she would shoot shle gentleman, without fear and without re-

#### MUSTERED OUT.

If the comrades who send us the obituaries would only follow the form used below it would insure their immediate appearance in THE NATION-AL TRIBUNE.

SHANKS -- At Fairchild, Wis., March 20, of paalysis, Thomas Shanks, Co. I, 35th Wis. He was years an active member of Maj. Nathan Paine Post, 166, and at a meeting of the Post the followng resolutions were unanimously adopted -Whereas, in view of the loss we have sustained

by the decease of our friend and comrade, and of

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was worthy our respect and regard.

family of the deceased on the dispensation with ch it has pleased the Divine Providence to fillet them, and commend them for consolution to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed friend, by order of this Post, and that for the next 30 days our charter be draped in mourn-

The funeral was held under the auspices of the Post and the W.R.C. Comrade Shanks leaves a widow and eight children. ELLISON.-At Holyoke, Mass., April 8, of disease

SHELDON -At his home in Clinton Township, Lenawee County, Mich., Feb. 10, of la grippe and pneumonia, Seth P. Sheldon, aged 53, Sheldon served his country faithfully in Co. C. 14th Vt., having a record for valiant service of which any man might well be proud. He was an honored member of Beers Post, 140, of Tecumsel, which Post attended his funeral in a body and adopted the following resolution: "While we deplore the broken ranks, the vacant chair, we will not forget to emulate his many virtues as a soldier, a citizen, a Christian, a friend and a comrade; and while we arn our loss we will not forget to extend our heartfelt sympathy to those who mourn the loss of a dear and beloved husband and father." A consistent Christian he died as he lived, an example of the Christian soldier, beloved and respected by all.

He leaves a widow and three children. CLARKE.-At Wadsworth, Feb. 23, of malignant tumor of the mediastinam, Henry W. Clarke, 185th N. Y., aged 54. At the close of the war he held the brevet rank of Captain, granted to him for his faithful service. During most of the time while promoted to the rank of Major of the 51st. He was a charter member of Post Dwight, the first G.A.R. Post organized in Syracuse, and at the time of his death belonged to Post Root. He has always various offices in which he displayed ability and efficiency of the highest order. Fitting resolutions

CLEMENSON .- At Wilsontown, Mo., March 20, of yphoid-pneumonia, Samuel Clemenson, Co. E.

Kenozer, Co. I, 21st Mo, Comrade Kenozer was not only a good soldier for Uncle Sum, but a good one for Jesus Christ-he having preached the gospel until near the close of his life SHIVES -Near Boston, Colo., March 11, of indigestion, Charles Shives, Co. I, 34th Ohio, aged 72.

BEACH.-At Branford, Conn., Feb. 13, Samuel Beach, Co. B, 27th Conn., aged 64. He was a mem-ber of Mason Rogers Post. He suffered much

sults of injuries received at Bethel. Tenn., Jonathan J. Bradford, Battery B, 1st Mich. L. A. FREET.-At Liverpool, Pa., Feb. 19, Paul Freet, 3d Pa. Art., and 152d Pa. He was buried by Capt. John Q. Snyder Post, 403, of which he was a mem-

Lyons.-At Keyport, April 4, Nicholas Lyons, Re enlisted in the 95th N. Y. He was receiving a nall pension for a wound received at the battle f Hatcher's Run.

Field, Co. B, 35th Ill., aged 59. Comrade Field had one of the longest and most faithful records in the army of any soldier sent out from Illinois. He first enlisted in the 7th Hl. for the three months' service. After being discharged under that enlistment he re-enlisted in the 36th Ill. Sept. 23, 1861, He served continuously three years in this regiment, being discharged in September, 1861. He again enlisted on Feb. 16, 1865, with the 156th Ill., served with that body till the final mustering out of all the army in September, 1865. He was present at many a hard-fought battle. He leaves a widow and six children

effects of la grippe, James M. Scott, aged 57. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was among the first to enlist, joining Co. D. 10th Pa. V. R. C. He erved three years at the front and was always endy for duty. After his discharge he located in mestown, N. Y., where he resided for a number of years, from whence he removed to Wheeling, where he accepted a situation as foreman for a large initoring establishment

cident to a soldier's life shattered the consi

THOMPSON. - Near Liverpool, Ill., March 8, Thos. E. Thompson, Co. F. 55th Ill., aged 51. His death was instantaneous, and caused by the socidental lischarge of his gun while out hunting. He was a brave and true soldier during the war. Enlisted in Co. F, 55th Ill., at Bushnell, Ill., Oct. 7, 1861, and nustered out March 26, 1865, at Goldsh He served as Assistant Wagonmaster with the dision train for some time, and later as Orderly at Division Headquarters. He was ever prompt, fearless and faithful in carrying dispatches and in the execution of duty. He was driver of the patrol wagon in Peoria, I'l., and member of G.A.R. Post here, and also a member of the Woodman. He

BRIAN.-Near Sumner, Ill., Feb. 12, of grip and Vinter fever, Wm. Brian, aged 65. Comrado Brian was born an Stepoch, Germany, and served eight years in the German army. Removed to the United tates with his family and settled in Lawrence had no previous knowledge of him. At one time | County, Ili., in the year 1856, Enlisted, Aug. 16, he was thought to be Gen. Stedman, who was a 1862, in Co. B, 98th Ill. (afterward mounted); was ominent officer during the late war, who dropped promoted Corporal 1864, and discharged as such w 7 1865 Comende Brian participated in nearly all the hard marches, battles and raids in which ils company was engaged, and was wounded by a 60 years old, five feet 10 inches in hight, and | shell at Hoover's Gap, being absent from his regiment on account of his wound a few months. He was a brave soldier, a loving husband and father, He leaves a widow and one daughter. He was a nember of John Wats Post.

MIDDLETON.-At Sedulia, Mo., March 19, of kidney disease, R. D. Middleton, 1st Mo. Eng. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was a ember of Gen. George R. Smith Post, 53, and the merni was held under the auspices of that Post. Howard, -At Braidwood, Ill., March 5, the remit of an accident, Albert M. Howard, Co. G. Ist N. Y. Eng., aged 50. He enlisted in June, 1864, and was discharged July, 1865. He had been a reader member of the G.A.R. about Il years; was also a member of the Good Templars, and a carpenter by rade; a very steady, sober, industrious man. He leaves three grown daughters and a mother over 80 years old. He was a resident of Stamford, N. Y. and was on his way to visit friends in Denver, Colo. He had evidently fallen from a rapid-moving train, as the head was partially plowed into the soft earth alongside the track. The head was crushed neck, and one arm broken. He was a member of

Brown Post, and the funeral ceremonies were held

under the auspices of the Post.
ROBIS.—At West Superior, Wis., March 11, of rheumatism of the heart, James D. Robie, aged 58. When Fort Sumter was fired upon Capt. Rebie at once took the field at the head of Co. D. 28th Me., and took part in many decisive battles. He was a member of Alonzo Post, and also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, Nemadji Lodge. He was a scrupulously honest and fearless citizen, and on all occasions of a public nature was a conspicuous personage of commanding appearance and soldierly bearing. The G.A.R., assisted by the Me-madji Lodge, Knights of Pythias, had charge of the

FAY.—At Pueblo, Colo., March 12, of dropsy, John commemoration of his brother, Geny William T. Fay, aged 45. At the ontbreak of the war he enlisted in the navy, being assigned to the Cumberland. He took part in the historical engagement with the Merrimac, being one of the few survivors of that memorable naval fight, and was one of the of the evening's ceremonies, which was followed men who nailed the colors to the mast before swimming ashore. He also served on other war ships. He was a member of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, an honorary member of the Chaffee Light Artitlery, also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

the still greater loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him: Therefore, be it Resolved. That we sincerely condole with the Resolved, That this testimonial of our sympathy Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on he minutes of our Post, and that a copy of them

be sent to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for publication. of the kidneys, the result of an injury received in the army at the battle of Cold Harbor, Albert C. Ellison, Co. F, 23d Mass., aged 49. He was a member in good standing of Kilpairick Post, 71. He eaves a widow and one son.

ter his return from the army, his interest in been prominent in Grand Army circles, holding were passed by the 185th N. Y. Regimental Asso-

1st Mo., aged 73. Comrade Clemenson enlisted uly 15, 1861, and was discharged for disability in March, 1853. He leaves a widow and three chil-KENOZER -At Hanford, Cal., March 23, Samuel

Encampment at Washington next September than | Comrade Shives was a member of William Stewart

starts up Pennsylvania avenue, although Texas is | from rheumatism, but his death was due to Bright's BRADFORD.-At Avon, Mont., March 20, from

FIELD.-At Bloomington, Ill., recently, the reult of disease contracted in the service, Abner

SCOTT.-At Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 27, from the WILCOX.-At Chappell, Neb., Feb. 14, of chronic

Co. G. 13th Iowa, aged 63. He served three years and seven months as Corporal of his company, but the long marches, exposure, buttles and hardships of the once strong, robust man. He was discharged or disability and has never been a well man since. He was a member and Quartermaster of Crocker Post 218, faithful and zealous to its interests, true and loyal to his country. His place will be greatly rissed by his comrades. He was also a member of Golden Fleece Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He leaves

eaves a widow and nine children.